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BREZHNEV'S HUNGARY VISIT, SALT, MIDEAST ISSUES REVIEWED

LD051201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] June is here--the first summer month. It has inherited from May, its predecessor, unusually hot weather for this time of year. Life in the international arena seems to be competing with the weather. As is well known, summer is usually a period of a certain lull in both the domestic political activity of many states and in their activeness in the foreign policy sphere. It looks as though this summer will violate this longstanding tradition.

The intensity of the struggle which the forces of peace, reason and good will are waging on a broad front against reaction of various stripes, which is assailing real socialism and the gains of detente, is continuing unabated. It is this struggle which is proceeding in various forms and which is of decisive importance for the fate of peace and mankind that we will discuss today.

Sign of the Times

One of the main signs of our epoch is the confident, dynamic development of the socialist community and the steady growth of its beneficial influence on the international situation. Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government pay paramount attention to links with the fraternal countries.

The official friendly visit--which has just ended--to Hungary by the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been an important milestone on the path of further deepening and expanding the friendly relations between the fraternal parties and countries.

Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing successfully in every sphere--politics, the economy, ideology. The close links between the CPSU and the MSZMP contribute to this to a decisive extent. The Budapest talks between our delegation and the Hungarian party-government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar reaffirmed the desire of the two fraternal countries to deepen even further their collaboration in the economic sphere and to insure through production sharing and specialization better utilization of the advantages of their equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with one another.

The talks in Budapest reaffirmed the intention of the Soviet Union and Hungary, along with the other fraternal countries, to continue to do everything in their power to strengthen the relaxation of international tension and to make the detente process irreversible.

Noting the tremendous importance of the fraternal friendship between our countries and peoples for the building of socialism on Hungarian soil, the Hungarian newspapers have been telling their readers about the Paks nuclear power station which is being constructed with technical assistance from the Soviet Union, about the oil and gas received on the banks of the Danube from the Soviet land, about the Icarus buses which are very familiar to the inhabitants of many Soviet cities, about the machines and equipment manufactured in Hungarian enterprises for Soviet industry and about many other great and small signs and manifestations of our fraternal cooperation.

Hungary's national income has increased 4.7 times during the years of people's power, its industrial production has octupled and its agricultural output has doubled.

The production competition begun by the workers of the Csepel metallurgical and machine-building combine in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October was a graphic example of the unity and fraternal friendship with the Soviet people. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's presentation of a high Soviet award to Red Csepel has been greeted with great satisfaction and enthusiasm in Hungary. "The Soviet Union is the main guarantee of peace on earth," the MSZMP organ NEPSZABADSAG wrote recently. "Cooperation with the USSR within the framework of the Warsaw Pact is the decisive factor in our country's security and the inviolability of our borders. As a result of this the Hungarian people can direct their creative energy toward resolving the historic tasks of socialist building and the further blossoming of socialist Hungary."

The world public has watched with unremitting attention the Soviet party-government delegation's visit to Hungary and the course of the talks which it held there. Commentators are unanimous in the opinion that the visit will help to consolidate the socialist community and the cause of peace throughout the world.

Before Vienna

And so June has come--the month upon which all who want to see our planet rid of the threat of nuclear war and the threat of the mass extermination of the peoples are pinning great expectations and hopes. The reference is to the signing, planned for mid-June in Vienna, of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II. And the nearer that day comes, the fiercer become the battles in the United States between supporters and opponents of the treaty.

In summertime American senators, to use the expression of the Americans themselves, "paint their fences"--that is, they go off to their country residences to relax away from political concerns. It is unclear when they will start doing that this year. But some of them have already started painting jobs, many of them political: they are blackening the future SALT II treaty.

The question of monitoring the fulfillment of the treaty's provisions has been puffed up lately among a certain section of the senators who will have to discuss the treaty. For instance, Senator J. Glenn from Ohio, a former American astronaut, regards the monitoring question as a key one. "We," Glenn asserts, according to a Washington STAR correspondent, "cannot trust the Russians. But if we cannot trust the Russians, any treaty with them will be partly an illusion."

What can be said about assertions of this kind? Why is the senator so acutely suspicious? The origin of this suspicion can be understood by unfolding an issue of a New York newspaper containing an article by Jack Anderson, who is well known because supposedly secret information on which "Jack the Ripper" bases his sensational "exposes" is periodically leaked to him from the CIA and the FBI.

"From secret documents and intelligence staffers close to the SALT talks," Anderson writes this time, "we have learned the details of several Russian tricks. They have been using them at least since 1964 in order to conceal their number of weapons from American intelligence. We cannot disclose all these tricks without revealing our own secret methods of observation. But we can say something." There follows information which can be obtained without there being any need to look at secret CIA reports; you only have to give your head a good scratch with your inky fingers. There is talk about the construction by the Russians of underwater tunnels "so big that up to 20 missile submarines can be hidden in each," about the camouflage fabric which "the Russians stretch over their bases" and so forth. One can only conjecture about the size of the fabric woven by the overheated imagination of Anderson and his friends from the CIA! But this concoction is not aimed at just anyone, but at American legislators. [paragraph continues]

"Senators," Anderson writes, "want to be certain that the Soviet Union will not violate the terms of the agreement on quantitative and qualitative restrictions on nuclear weapons."

This example, suitable for a satirical sketch, is cited to show what arguments are resorted to today by the U.S. military-industrial complex, its agents in the press and its people in the country's legislative organ in the struggle against the as yet unsigned SALT II treaty.

A legitimate question arises: What has this crew [publika] managed to achieve? The answer given to this question in the latest issue of the NEW REPUBLIC journal by (Morton Kondreyk) in an article headed "SALT II: Chances for Approval Have Improved" is not without interest. "The most dangerous opponents of SALT--Senator Henry Jackson, Paul Nitze, former secretary of the navy; and the Committee on the Present Danger," the author writes, "have already had the treaty under fire for more than 2 years.... But as public opinion polls show, they have still not convinced the people that a SALT agreement is a bad idea."

The SALT II treaty accords with the national security interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. That is how its essence is assessed by George Seignious, chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. SALT II, he indicates, is both a "good agreement on arms control" and a "sound agreement in the sphere of national defense." G. Seignious, a retired army general, here adds: "I would not have accepted my present appointment if I had not been profoundly convinced that SALT serves the goal which I have always considered a priority--that of insuring our country's security."

It is necessary to note the effective role played by such statements by representatives of the U.S. administration in support of the SALT II treaty. Of course, they clearly do not suit those U.S. circles referred to above. What price, for instance, the completely cynical statement by the not unknown Barry Goldwater, senator from Arizona. "I was amused," he scoffs, "by Carter's warning that refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty will put the United States in the position of instigator of war in the eyes of the world."

The destiny of the SALT II treaty concerns not only our country and the United States. The urgent need for it to reduce the threat of a new thermonuclear war is acknowledged by many world statesmen and politicians who have come out in favor of the signing and entry into force of SALT II. Among recent statements in favor of the treaty is a statement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The ratification of the SALT II treaty was called an important step along the path of detente by D. Stobbe, ruling mayor of West Berlin.

"The beginning is the most important part of the work," the ancient Greek philosopher Plato said. Nobody claims that SALT II is a panacea against all ills associated with the arms race and the threat of war. But to limit the development of strategic offensive arms would be to make a good beginning and create a favorable climate for new steps in the same direction, and simply for improving Soviet-American relations.

"The SALT II treaty is our best hope for avoiding the risk of universal death," Fred Remer, a lawyer from Colorado, writes to the PRAVDA editorial office. Yes, Mr Remer, we agree with you: The SALT II treaty indeed carries great hope for reducing the threat of general nuclear war. That is why the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are seeking its signing with great patience and persistence. Patience is the basis of all wisdom. This truth, proclaimed by the great philosopher of antiquity, is receiving new confirmation in our time. To display high statesmanlike wisdom today means to do everything to avert the threat of nuclear war.

Mirages of the Negev Desert

"President as-Sadat sold the Palestinians' interests for a handful of sand from the Sinai Desert." This bitter sentence, uttered by Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, could certainly serve as an epigraph for the meeting in Beersheba, a small Israeli city in the Negev Desert. The meeting was officially called Egyptian-Israeli talks with U.S. participation on Palestinian self-administration on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Many news agencies placed the words "Palestinian self-administration" in quotation marks in their reports. This is explained by the fact that representatives of the Arab people of Palestine did not take part in the talks, which were held within the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty: The PLO assessed them as illegal and without legal force, since nobody instructed Egypt to speak on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs.

The talks, held at a rapid pace in Beersheba, as foreign news agencies reported, did not lead to anything and are to be resumed on 8 June, this time in Alexandria. And what could they lead to, when at the meeting's opening ceremony the Israeli delegate Y. Burg, minister of the interior, stated that there can be no question of creating an independent Palestinian state or of Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank of Jordan or Gaza.

The hawklike position of the Israeli delegate at the Beersheba talks again shows the correctness of the proverb that eating whets the appetite, when applied to the Israeli leaders. Commenting on the start of the talks on "Palestinian self-administration," France's LE MONDE writes: "Although Begin could not make up his mind to make his government's starting position public at once, it is nevertheless known. Without saying so openly, Israel demands no more and no less than the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza under the pretext of autonomy." The newspaper's conclusion: Taking up an extremist position, Israel is trying at any cost to avoid talks on creating a Palestinian state.

Also characteristic is the evolution of Egyptian President as-Sadat's attitude to the Palestinian problem, and in particular to the PLO, which, as is known, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Calling cooperation between Egypt and the PLO "useless," As-Sadat publicly revealed his "new strategy" with respect to the Palestinians. The aim of this strategy is to exclude the PLO from participation in a Near East settlement and to find persons among the Palestinians who are prepared to come out in support of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, so that they can formally "approve" the Israeli plan for "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza. In a word, it is a question of creating the appearance of Palestinian self-administration.

Of course, this mirage in the Negev Desert will never satisfy the Arab people of Palestine. The public in Arab countries sharply criticize both the talks themselves and the ideas being discussed at them. It is obvious that genuine peace in that region can only be insured as a result of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

PROCEEDINGS AT COLOMBO NONALINED MEETING NOTED

LD052138 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 5, TASS--The session of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned states, now under way here, continued to discuss today the question of the representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the session.

It has been learnt that during the meetings the Vietnamese representative lodged a protest against the presence at the session of a Pol Pot delegation. The Vietnamese delegate moved to set up a working committee which would consider this question.

After prolonged debates, the bureau agreed to set up such a committee comprised of representatives of Cuba, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Zambia under the chairmanship of the Sri Lanka delegate. This committee is charged with working out a formula for the Kampuchean issue which will be submitted for the consideration of a plenary meeting.

The Vietnamese representative previously proposed the following formula: Either both delegations should attend the session simultaneously or, both should not take part in the meeting. This proposal was backed by Cuba, Afghanistan and Iraq. India is of the opinion that both delegations should be absent and the question should be discussed at the Havana conference.

Sri Lanka also moved today not to discuss this problem neither at the plenary meetings nor in any committee of the current bureau session.

Addressing pressmen today, an official spokesman of the Sri Lanka Government said that the meeting participants were continuing the discussion of proposal of Iraq, Syria and P.L.O. to expel Egypt from the ranks of the non-aligned states. They considered the applications of Iran, Surinam, Grenada and Pakistan for membership in the non-alignment movement. On recommendation of the bureau, the decision on their membership will be passed by the Havana conference.

Session Ends

LD052140 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 5, TASS--The session of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries ended today. The drafts of the documents prepared at the session will be submitted for the discussion of a conference of foreign ministers of the Coordination Bureau member-countries, which is to open its sessions on Wednesday. This has been reported by an official representative of the Sri Lanka Government.

TASS COMMENTATOR ANALYZES RESULTS OF UNCTAD SESSION

LD051220 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

["UNCTAD-5 and Western Manoeuvres"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The results of the 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) proved to be much more modest than expected. The reasons for the session's inadequate effectiveness should be sought in the West's obstructionist policy.

Representatives of a whole line of leading capitalist states stubbornly endeavoured to prevent the adoption of constructive decisions on the most important items of the agenda. This happened in the case with the discussion of the West's protectionist policy in international trade, predatory activities of transnational corporations in the young independent states. This was the case with the drafting of the resolution criticising the West's discriminatory policy in the sphere of technology transfer.

This situation becomes understandable if we take into account that the forces of neocolonialism annually collect a contribution from the developing countries amounting to 50-100 thousand million dollars. The constructive demands of the developing states are aimed precisely at altering radically the conditions that allow the West to exploit shamelessly their national resources.

Trying to escape responsibility for the consequences of neocolonialist exploitation and to drive a wedge between the developing and socialist nations, the Western delegates stubbornly insisted in Manila on the "developed North's equal responsibility" for the "developing South", irrespective of the socio-political systems. It is absolutely obvious, however, that while socialism acts in the world economy as a generator not only of its own growth, but to a definite extent of global growth, too, capitalism, due to its very essence, remains a source of crises and instability, which aggravate the financial and economic situation in the former colonial and semicolonial periphery.

The Western delegates exerted no little effort at the session to sow discord within the group of developing nations. The United States, for instance, circulated a document in Manila shifting the blame from the West to the fuel-exporting countries for the dire consequences of world inflation.

The results of UNCTAD-5 have confirmed the need of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the developing states themselves, consolidation of their alliance with world socialism in the struggle against dictate and inequality.

EUROPEAN NONALINED, NEUTRAL STATES MEET IN VIENNA

ID051226 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Vienna, June 5, TASS--A two-day meeting of representatives of nine neutral and non-aligned European countries opened today in Vienna. Its participants--Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Yugoslavia, Malta, Cyprus, Liechtenstein and San Marino--will discuss preparation for a meeting of representatives of countries, participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, to be held in Madrid in 1980.

Neutral and non-aligned European countries, WIENER ZEITUNG notes, declare for the consolidation of international detente, specifically for supplementing it with measures in the sphere of military detente. They believe that it is necessary to advance in Madrid new proposals aimed at the strengthening of trust among European countries and at the development of economic cooperation among them.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN MEXICO

ID050732 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

["For Sake of Peace and Mutual Understanding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Mexico, June 5, TASS--The sixth session of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems was opened here on Monday. Headed by Sean MacBride, laureate of a Lenin Prize for the consolidation of peace between peoples and of a Nobel Peace Prize, the commission will consider the draft final report to be submitted to the UNESCO general conference in Belgrade in 1980. One of the main tasks of the commission is to draft recommendations for the further development of international cooperation in the sphere of information for the sake of peace and mutual understanding between peoples. The commission will also suggest specific steps for the decolonisation of the mass media in developing countries.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Sean MacBride said that one of the major tasks was to study how public opinion affected the shaping of the policy of states and how society through the [words indistinct] solution to problems of [words indistinct] of peace, struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

Diaz Cosio, the deputy minister of education of Mexico, on behalf of his government welcomed the session participants.

[Some] 16 countries are represented on the international commission. Sergey Losev, the general director of TASS and member of the international commission, and Yasen Zasursky, professor at Moscow State University, attend the session on behalf of the Soviet Union.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON PROPER USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA

LD030748 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 2, TASS--The first working session of the newly established 41-nation committee on information has closed here. It was set up by the decision of the latest session of the U.N. General Assembly which discussed for the first time the principles of international information work and the demand of the developing countries for establishing a "new international information order."

The 41-nation committee was established because of widespread discontent in the developing countries with the domination of Western mass media, the latter's striving to impose their viewpoint on the public and their disregard for the real needs and problems of the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and for events taking place in these countries. The chairman of the new committee, M. Mestiri (Tunisia), said that Western mass media actually gloss over the problems of the developing countries which therefore demand the establishment of a new international information order.

Setting forth the Soviet Union's position, Soviet delegate L. V. Romanov said that the character of an international situation and relations between states depends, to a considerable extent, on what kind of information is circulated. Not infrequently, the theses of the "freedom" and "independence" of newspapers, the radio and television are used for building up tension, thwarting efforts to ease international tension, to fan up hatred between peoples and for conducting psychological war. This is exactly what is done by such radio stations as "Liberty" and "Free Europe" which are financed from the U.S. budget. The Soviet Union believes that mass media should serve the cause of peace and international security, support freedom and justice, defend real and not imaginary human rights, help eliminate remnants of colonialism, racism, apartheid and any discriminatory policy. We support and will continue to support in every way steps leading to the liquidation of imperialist monopoly and colonial dependence in the sphere of international information, to the creation of relations of a new type in this field, relations characterized by a free and balanced flow of information and resting on respect for the principles of the U.N. Charter.

BRIEFS

IMECO CONGRESS ENDS--Moscow, May 26, TASS--"Measurements at the service of scientific and technical progress" was the motto of the Eighth Congress of the International Measurement Confederation (IMECO) which was held in Moscow and which came to a close today. Professor Tilo Pfeiffer, president of the FRG's Measurement and Control Society, was elected the IMECO's new president, superseding Soviet Professor Valentin Karibskiy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 26 May 79 LD]

CONGRESSIONAL BILL TO GRANT 'FREEDOM' TO CIA REPORTED

LD021218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Boris Orekhov from 2 June PRAVDA]

[Text] It has become known, Orekhov writes, that a new bill granting the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency freedom of action in the conduct of secret operations or dirty tricks, as they are called by the Americans, has been introduced in the U.S. Congress.

The New York TIMES notes that the new legislation makes it considerably easier for the CIA to conduct espionage operations abroad.

The CIA, (?which already) protects U.S. rights abroad, gives financial support to political movements in various countries and also makes extensive use of fraudulent stories and disinformation fabricated within the department's walls.

Therefore, it has apparently been decided in Washington that the recent dispute over the criminal activities of the U.S. espionage department has abated slightly and that the United States and the world have forgotten some of the CIA's dirty tricks. Let us recall the wave of universal indignation aroused a few years ago by the publication of information about the secret activities of American cloak and dagger knights, about CIA involvement in political plots and coups about agency organization of persecutions against progressive persons in various countries and about attempted assassinations of prominent political figures. As a result of these revelations, it became known, for example, that between 1961 and 1976 the CIA carried out about 90 major secret operations involving direct interference in the internal affairs of other countries. These operations included the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, preparation of an anti-government coup in Chile and a host of other smaller, but no less dirty activities; (?not to mention) the fact that dozens of U.S. journalists working abroad carry out direct tasks for the CIA, engaging in espionage activities and disseminating disinformation and slander prepared by this department. The scandalous revelations, however, do not prevent the U.S. espionage agency from continuing its activities, which have been resolutely condemned throughout the world. The CIA has in no way abandoned its secret operations, Admiral Turner, the CIA director, stated a year ago in an [word indistinct] interview. Indeed, why abandon them if [words indistinct] there is again an attempt to legalize the CIA's dirty tricks.

FALSENESS OF U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN EXPOSED

LD271116 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 27 May 79 LD

["'Human Rights' or Rights of Bourgeoisie?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"The U.S. administration's two-years-long campaign 'in defense of human rights' set on edge the teeth of even those who expected to gain fabulous political dividends from it," writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "It becomes increasingly difficult for the falsifiers to keep the semblance of an 'attacking' side, to conceal and distort the truth about socialism. Increasingly often they have to construct their attacks from the viewpoint of 'defence'."

The newspaper emphasizes in this connection that "the U.S. administration appointed itself to be the supreme arbiter of the observance of human rights in other countries, excluding, of course, the United States of America itself. The glaring violations of human rights in the USA and other imperialist countries have been, so to say, bracketed and intended not to be mentioned at all."

"The stimulation of the U.S. concern over the 'observance of human rights' has quite a definite ideological basis," the newspaper goes on. "On this basis the world is being told that imperialists ostensibly exclude political, class principle from the domestic policy and from relations with other states, and leave only the ethical one--the observance of abstract 'human rights.' The point here is not only in the absurdity of the bluff, not only in the glaring interference in the internal affairs of sovereign socialist states but also in the fact that imperialism is thereby attempting to oppose the bourgeois false substitute--which is designed to convince that imperialists, you see, are also for 'man'--to the communists' real slogan: 'Everything for the benefit of man, everything in the name of man'."

The falsity of the slogan 'With defence of human rights', put forward by the U.S. administration, is particularly conspicuous in the class analysis of the U.S. Government's domestic policy in economic, social and political life. Who is the 'man' whose rights are being upheld by the U.S. administration?

The analysis of the economic life of the USA, just as of that of any capitalist country, puts everything to their proper places. U.S. economic life has been and is based on the 'inviolable and sacred' property right to the means of production and its principal purpose is to derive maximum profit.

"How does the U.S. Government conduct itself in this situation? It does not prevent the rise in the prices of food and prime necessities," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses.

To defend the omnipotence of the concrete class--bourgeoisie, and not to defend the abstract 'man'--this is what is adopted as the basis of relations between classes in capitalist society and as the basis of the very campaign 'in defence of human rights'--this ideological sabotage spearheaded against the growing magnetic force of socialism in the world arena. [sentence as received]

"The main idea of the campaign 'in defence of human rights' is to present the interests and defence of the class of bourgeoisie as the interests and defence of the rights of the working man around the world. Those interests have been and remain opposite, antagonistic. A solution of them in reality in favour of the working man is provided only by the real world of socialism, the society without bourgeoisie and exploitation," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in conclusion.

GROWING 'GASOLINE FAMINE' IN UNITED STATES

ID051323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 5 ID

[Text] Washington, 31 May--An official White House spokesman has announced that U.S. President J. Carter has convened conferences at which the problem of the shortage of oil and petroleum products in the country will be discussed. Today the President meets with leaders of oil companies, and tomorrow with representatives of consumer organizations.

The so-called "gasoline famine" in the United States is worsening. Many filling stations have already closed, and queues many kilometers long are forming at those which are open. Some Americans are spending the night in their cars in the hope of buying gasoline in the morning. Fuel prices have risen astronomically. According to the Council for Wage and Price Stability, since January the price of gasoline has risen at a yearly rate of 59 percent. Since the beginning of the seventies it has more than tripled.

Because of the acute fuel shortage in the State of California, a gasoline rationing system has been introduced. A bill permitting the Federal Government to introduce "gasoline rationing" throughout the country is under consideration by Congress.

Despite the situation which has arisen, the White House, as a spokesman for the administration stated, does not intend to make any changes in the program of measures in the energy sphere, and in particular to renounce the gradual removal of price controls on oil extracted within the country.

U.S. IMPOSES RESTRICTION ON TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM PRC

LD011827 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 1, TASS--The United States has imposed restrictive quotas on five items of textiles imported from China. This is reported by the New York TIMES which says that this unilateral action by Washington came after the failure of the efforts of Robert Strauss, special representative of the U.S. President at trade talks, to make the Chinese accept American terms of an agreement limiting Chinese textile exports to the United States. The newspaper stresses that the quotas were established under strong pressure from American manufacturers who are concerned by stiff Chinese competition.

During his just-concluded visit to Beijing Robert Strauss demanded in ultimatum-like form that the Chinese leaders limit their textile exports. But talks on the matter reached a deadlock.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES REPORT ON FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO PRC

Under the headline "At the USSR Foreign Ministry", Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 June published an unattributed report on page 4 on Foreign Minister Gromyko's presentation to the senior Chinese official in Moscow of a note on talks to improve relations between the two countries, which is identical to the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version carried at 0300 GMT on 5 June and published in the 5 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1, except for the following variation:

Third paragraph, last line, the PRAVDA version reads:"...and PRC representatives, including high-level [na vysokom urovne] meetings," rewording phrase "summit meetings".

MULATOV COMMENTS ON TALKS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

OW051840 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has once again stated its agreement to hold negotiations with China. The aims and tasks of the negotiations must be the normalization and improvement of relations between the two countries. On the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, including the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. The Soviet side proposes to hold negotiations in Moscow between July and August this year. On 4 June, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko presented a memorandum to Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Tian Zengpei in which this Soviet stand was reiterated.

Station observer Mulatov points out: The Soviet Union is willing to hold serious, conscientious and constructive talks with China. This is very clear to everyone. On 1 June this year, Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Brezhnev had particularly dwelled upon this issue in his speech delivered over Hungarian television. He pointed out: We have more than once proposed to the Chinese side that negotiations be held on the normalization of relations between the two countries so as to guide Soviet-Chinese relations into an orbit of good neighborliness. At present, we are still willing to do so. Naturally, this must not impair the interests of a third country. In short, if the Chinese side can show good faith, we will welcome it very much.

Dear listeners: The Soviet Union's policy toward China is one of sincerity and concern. It proceeds from the desire to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and to restore relations of good neighborliness between the two countries. The Soviet people, both in the past and at present, have always taken to heart the basic and long-range interests of the peoples of the two countries. They believe that, far from being contradictory, the interests of the two peoples are entirely identical. It is exactly for this reason that in recent years the Soviet side has more than once made concrete proposals on the possibility of the two countries holding negotiations on the normalization of relations. If there is little progress made in this regard, the Soviet side certainly cannot be blamed. The recent speech by Comrade Brezhnev and the memorandum delivered to the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union on 4 June once again reflect the sincerity and constructive stand of the Soviet side. They also once again show that the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach great importance to solving the pressing problems with regard to relations between the Soviet Union and China.

TANJUG REPORTS ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW OF PRC TRADE DELEGATION

LD031818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1753 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A Chinese trade delegation arrived in Moscow today for talks on the year's commodity exchange with the USSR. The head of the delegation is expected to arrive later, when the documents are ready to be signed, unless major difficulties emerge during the talks.

The arrival of the Chinese delegation is interpreted here as the first positive sign in Soviet-Chinese relations. It remains to be seen whether the arrival is a herald of possible contacts on the political plane intimated in the notes exchanged between the USSR and China in April and May. The value of the Soviet-Chinese commodity exchange is relatively small. Last year it amounted to about 300 million rubles in each direction, while about 10 years ago it was six times that amount. The possibility of a considerable increase in trade, it is believed, depends on the general state of Soviet-Chinese relations.

It is not clear at the moment when the talks for a certain measure, of, for example, a limited normalization of relations could begin, but on the basis of Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Budapest it can be assumed that there are possiblities for such Sino-Soviet contacts. Leonid Brezhnev's expressed readiness for the start of such talks and to normalize relations with China should the Chinese side "manifest genuine good will."

PRC DELEGATE TO COAL-DRESSING CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

OW052236 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW

[Text] An international coal-dressing conference was held in Donbas, a large industrial center in the Soviet Union. At the conference the participants exchanged work experiences and introduced their countries' new achievements in coal exploitation and coal dressing. Following the conference, they visited Voroshilovgrad, Krasnodon, Volgograd and other Soviet cities. A reporter of this station interviewed (Ye Yongyang), the Chinese delegate to the conference. He is a deputy director of the Pingshan Municipal Coal-Dressing Designing Institute. Now, we would like to ask him to give his impressions of the conference and of his visits to Soviet cities.

[Begin (Ye Yongyan) recording] This time, at the invitation of the organization committee of the International Coal-Dressing Conference, we came to Donetsk municipality of the Soviet Union to attend the eighth international coal-dressing conference. During the conference, we listened to reports by the delegates from various countries and visited coal-dressing plants and exhibitions. Through studies and visits, we gained some understanding of the conditions of coal-dressing technology in various countries. This is beneficial and helpful to us. During the past 2 days we again visited Voroshilovgrad, Krasnodon and Volgograd. We have seen the conditions in these cities and the contributions your people have made in building and safeguarding your country's achievements and progress. We are willing to promote understanding and friendship with the people of the Soviet Union and all other countries. Thank you.

JAPAN-U.S. JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE PLANS CRITICIZED

OW060439 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Goro Takeda, chief of staff of the Japan Air Self-Defense Force [SDF], recently disclosed that Japan-U.S. talks are underway on widening the scope of joint drills and on B-52 participation on such drills. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report.

Joint exercises with the U.S. forces in offensive combat action as planned by the Japanese military authorities are based on the so-called guideline concerning Japan-U.S. defense cooperation. The guideline, formulated by the Japan-U.S. Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation last summer, virtually deals with a simulated situation in which Japan makes a preemptive strike against a neighboring country.

The Maritime SDF has already put its joint offensive strategy with the United States into effect. A joint exercise was held in February off the Ryukyu Islands, with the participation of an aircraft carrier, cruisers and atomic-powered submarines of the U.S. 7th Fleet and a U.S. naval aviation group and ships of the Japan Maritime SDF.

Furthermore, the Japan Air SDF and the U.S. Air Force have been conducting joint exercises since November last year. Japanese generals are now planning to expand the scope of such exercises and give them offensive features.

This rapid substantive change in Japan-U.S. relations in the military field is bound to have a grave impact both on the international situation in the Far East and on Japan's domestic affairs. Neighboring countries would quite naturally see the SDF's new role in the Japan-U.S. military alliance system as a threat to their own security. The tension thus caused will lead to an increased overall military [word indistinct] in the Far East and feelings of distrust toward Japan.

Efforts for "legislation to cope with national emergencies" and for passage of the era-name bill are already underway in Japan. By introducing the possibility of launching a preemptive strike jointly with the United States, Japan is mutilating Article 9 of its Constitution. The validity of this article is already undermined by the fact that Japan has the most powerful armed forces of all the capitalist countries in Asia.

The Japanese military authorities have long dreamed of obtaining offensive arms. In preparation for the possible integration of such weapons in the future with existing SDF equipment, they are consistently striving to obtain as much experience as possible in the use of offensive weapons. It is to that end that the Japan Maritime SDF conducts joint exercises with U.S. aircraft carriers and atomic-powered submarines. It is also to that end that generals of the Japan Air SDF are seeking to realize joint combat operations with the U.S. strategic air force.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR WESTERN TOUR

LD051232 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 5, TASS--Tokusaburo Kosaka, minister of state and head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, today left on a ten-day tour of the United States and West European countries with the object of making another effort to allay Japan's commercial and economic contradictions with its principal Western rivals. According to the local press, he is trying to reassure the governments of those states of Tokyo's readiness to balance trade with the United States and Common Market countries in order to prevent sharp criticism of Japan on this issue from participants in the next conference of heads of seven capitalist countries, opening in Tokyo on June 28.

Tokusaburo Kosaka will hold talks with United States Finance Secretary Michael Blumenthal, EEC leaders and leaders of the Nine. He will acquaint them with the seven-year economic programme, worked out by the Japanese Government and designed to step up business activity in the country and reduce Japan's favourable balance in trade with the leading capitalist states. This programme, however, the YOMIURI writes, is deprived of specific pointers on the development of Japan's economy and reduction of Japan's tremendous trade surplus with the Western trade partners.

On the threshold of the Tokyo conference of leaders of capitalist countries, the Japanese Government seeks to create appearances of "the adoption of steps" to balance trade with those countries. Hoping to prevent their joint pressure on Japan on this issue at the conference, Nobuhiko Ishiba, the representative of Japan's government at multilateral trade talks, said at a recent meeting with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special envoy, in the Japanese capital that Japan was ready to make certain concessions to the American side. Tokusaburo Kosaka now must once again pay lip service to Tokyo's desire for a reduction of its substantial balance in trade with the United States and the Common Market.

In the last several years the Japanese Government has already more than once given pledges to make concessions on this issue, but nevertheless has not taken any serious steps to restrict its exports and increase its purchases of goods in the United States and EEC countries as Washington and the West European countries are pressing for. The United States and the Common Market experience a chronic deficit in trade with Japan. In 1978 it was 11,600 and 6,400 million dollars respectively.

PAKISTAN NEWSPAPER'S VIEW OF AFGHAN SITUATION SCORED

LD050911 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 May 79 p 9 LD

[TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov article under the rubric "Answer to the Point": "Why the Shots Ring Out"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--In Kabul recently, I was shown a heap of weapons of American and Chinese manufacture by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution: submachineguns, machineguns and rifles. Alongside were thick wads of dollars, pounds sterling and forged Afghan passports. The weapons and equipment, as we were told by one of the leaders of the committee, were taken from captured terrorists who had been sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan.

This episode springs to mind involuntarily on reading a lengthy article on the state of affairs in Afghanistan published in the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT. Afghanistan emerges from its pages in a gloomy light. Asserting that "resistance to the government is broadening" in the country, NAWA-I-WAQT states that this "resistance" is the result of certain "internal processes" and that there is no point in Kabul "looking askance" at Pakistan. "Pakistan," the newspaper writes, "is not interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. If refugees crossing our border are given food and shelter, that is from purely humanitarian considerations...."

Either the mountain passes which divide the two neighboring countries, or some other factors are clearly preventing NAWA-I-WAQT from seeing the real state of affairs in Afghanistan and the changes which the April revolution brought to the Afghan people. The fact is, for instance, that as a result of agrarian reform the Afghan peasants' centuries-old dream is coming true--they are receiving land from the state free of charge. The fact is that the First Afghan 5-Year Plan is being successfully implemented in the country--a plan whose fulfillment will make it possible for Afghanistan to break free of the clutches of backwardness and the fetters of poverty. Furthermore, another fact is that the "holy war" against illiteracy is intensifying in Afghanistan, and more than 800,000 people have already mastered the "secret of reading...."

NAWA-I-WAQT does not notice any of this. It only sees one thing: "There is unrest in Afghanistan." Yes, it is true that in several regions of Afghanistan, mainly those bordering on Pakistan, shots sometimes ring out and the flames of conflagration blaze. But where is the mythical "resistance to the government" here, which NAWA-I-WAQT expatiates? It is not Afghan citizens shooting at activists. It is not they who are setting fire to state institutions and making short work of teachers from people's schools and peasants who are sharing in the former landowners' estates. This is being done by terrorist gangs sent into Afghanistan from outside, and above all from Pakistan.

It is now no secret to anyone, except, it seems, NAWA-I-WAQT, that an emigre rabble many thousands strong has entrenched itself in Pakistan, from whose ranks counterrevolutionary bandit gangs are being thrown together. The locations of special centers for training saboteurs and terrorists are also known: Such centers have been created in Chitral, Cherat, Kohat, Peshawar, Quetta.... I managed to talk with one of the terrorists sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan who was captured during an attempted act of sabotage, and held by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution in Kabul. His name was (Makhmud Yusuf). "I, like several hundred other members of counterrevolutionary insurgent groups, was trained for infiltration into Afghanistan at a secret base in Quetta," he said. "We were trained by Pakistani and Chinese instructors. This was the target: by any methods, including murder, to hinder the implementation of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan, particularly land reform...."

Surely, these are not the "refugees," if one can call them that, whom NAWA-I-WAQT has in mind when it depicts the "humaneness" of the Pakistani authorities who are giving them "food and shelter"?

Of course, the counterrevolutionary forces which have entrenched themselves in Pakistan are not maintained at their own expense. The foreign press testifies that at least 20 military camps created on Pakistani territory are CIA-controlled. Certain other Western special services, and Beijing, which acts in unison with them, also do not begrudge assistance to the counterrevolutionaries. "In Afghanistan," Afghan Prime Minister H. Amin stresses, "the struggle is not between Muslims and 'apostates,' as the counter-revolutionaries try to make out. In fact, a struggle is being waged against our people by world imperialism, out of whose dollars and pounds weapons are being purchased for our enemies."

That is how things are in reality, gentlemen on the editorial board of NAWA-I-WAQT! In view of what has been said, is it worth feigning astonishment that Kabul, to use your language, is "looking askance at Pakistan"? Voluntary or involuntary connivance with counterrevolutionary elements carrying out subversive work against a neighboring state can arouse no other reaction. And not only in Kabul....

INDIA'S DESAI OPENS INTERNATIONAL SPACE RESEARCH MEETING

ID052156 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Delhi, June 5, TASS--The 22nd session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) has opened in the south Indian town of Bangalore, Karnataka State. Taking part in it are 500 Indian and foreign scientists. Opening the session, Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India stated that the main task of space science today was to promote mankind's progress, strengthen international friendship. India attaches great importance to space research, he noted. The main emphasis is being placed on cooperation with other countries. As an example of such cooperation the prime minister mentioned the successful launching in April, 1975, of the first Indian artificial earth satellite "Aryabhata", by means of a Soviet carrier-rocket from the territory of the USSR.

The prime minister said that India was planning to place her second artifial earth satellite in a near-earth orbit with the help of the Soviet Union next week. The satellite is designed to study India's natural resources.

Morarji Desai expressed the hope that the scientists, engaged in space research, would make their contribution to the prevention of the use of nuclear energy for military purposes. He welcomed the results of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the conclusion of a SALT II agreement, qualifying them as a "good beginning" on the road to the stopping of the arms race.

ARKHIPOV TALKS WITH INDIAN OIL INDUSTRY MINISTER

ID060841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report under general headline "Visits, Contacts"]

[Text] On 29 May I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H.N. Baghuguna, Indian minister of the petroleum and chemical industry and fertilizer production, and had a conversation with him.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND SPEAKS ON INDOCHINA, PRC

BK050226 Bangkok POST in English 5 Jun 79 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Mr Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov last night delivered a resounding condemnation of China, blaming it for all the conflicts in the region. He also denied that Russia was preparing to open a naval base in Vietnam, that Soviet planes had been flying arms through Thai airspace, and that Russia would support a local insurgent faction.

The Soviet ambassador, who arranged a press conference for a dozen reporters at the embassy, also dismissed reports that there were Russian and Cuban advisers in Cambodia.

The Cambodian conflict, Mr Kuznetsov asserted, was the result of China's attempt to spread the "Beijing doctrine" to other countries. He accused China of prompting the Pol Pot regime to massacre its people so that Beijing could send in Chinese to take their place and use the country as a base to expand its influence in the region. China had supplied weapons to 40 Pol Pot regiments from 1975 to 78, he charged, and the Pol Pot forces had often provoked Vietnam during that period.

"The Cambodian people stood up last November to fight against the Pol Pot government and Vietnam was asked by the Cambodian people to help them" he claimed. "The action taken by Vietnam is a humanitarian mission, but China has termed it aggression" he said, noting that other countries had also criticised Vietnam's action as a violation of the United Nations Charter.

The Soviet ambassador declared that Russia had helped and would continue to help Vietnam, according to the commitment in the treaty between them, and would do everything possible to assist Vietnam if there were a threat from China.

Mr Kuznetsov dismissed reports that Russia was setting up a naval base in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Russia had never set up a military base abroad and there was no evidence it was doing so now, he said. "You refer to the report that five Russian warships called in at Cam Ranh Bay as prof of the setting up there of a Soviet base", he said to the reporters. "I should like to ask you how many American ships have been calling at Phatthaya lately?"

Asked whether Russia had asked Thailand to recognise the Heng Samrin government, the ambassador said that Russia respects Thailand's neutral policy on the conflicts in Indochina, and it was impossible to ask any country to recognise any other. "But I should like to offer the personal opinion that Thailand will have to recognise the Heng Samrin government sooner or the later", he said.

Asked whether it was true that Russia would give support to a pro-Soviet faction which had broken away from the Communist Party of Thailand, Mr Kuznetsov said Russia would not give support to any insurgents in Thailand, and this point had been made clear to Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan during his visit to Russia last year.

Concerning reports that Soviet aircraft had been making unauthorised flights through Thai airspace to deliver arms to Vietnam, the ambassador said it was true that Russian civilian aircraft had overflown Thailand, but this was done with the approval of the Thai government. "I am not a military man, but I wonder if a civilian aircraft is capable of carrying very many large-size arms at a time" he said, adding Russia would transport arms to Vietnam in larger quantities and more cheaply by ship.

Asked whether Russia would help to relieve Thailand's refugee burden, Mr Kuznetsov said most of the refugees thrown out of Vietnam were Chinese who had been serving Beijing's policy of opposing that country. Many countries are actively working towards solving the refugee problem, but the only country which should take full responsibility--China--is taking no part at all, he said.

VIETNAM'S 'CONSTRUCTIVE' POSITION ON TALKS WITH PRC NOTED

LD051533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[N. Sergeyev article: "Vietnam's Constructive and Just Position"]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry recently handed the Chinese Foreign Ministry a note proposing the speediest start of the second round of the talks on settling the problems in the relations between the two countries. A specific date was also suggested for resuming the talks which, it will be recalled, were unilaterally broken off by the Chinese side on 18 May; an SRV Government delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, the Vietnamese document points out, is prepared to go to Beijing on approximately 15 June.

Vietnam is once again demonstrating goodwill and the readiness to resolve disputed issues and to normalize relations with China. This has just been stated, and stated from the lofty rostrum of the fifth session of the SRV National Assembly which has just ended in Hanoi.

This constructive line receives the support and approval of broad circles of the international public. At the same time, the peoples are watching closely and with natural concern the position of the Chinese representatives whose actions have so far have had nothing to do with restoring peace between the two neighboring countries.

From the first day to the last of the Hanoi stage of the talks, Vietnam's position was clear and definite--the country proposed constructive measures to improve Vietnamese-Chinese relations and specific ways of solving the problems caused by Beijing's recent aggression, improving the situation on the border and preventing actions which might lead to a resumption of the war. The SRV's proposals are aimed at insuring the creation of stability and tranquillity in the border regions.

However, the Chinese delegation immediately declared that this approach was unacceptable. As a counterbalance it put forward, in the form of an ultimatum, "eight points." We, Beijing's representatives pointed out, refuse to recognize, let alone discuss any other basis for talks and the normalization of relations. Either the eight "fundamental" Chinese conditions--or nothing.

A virtual ultimatum has been presented and cynical, blatant pressure and an attempt to impose, under the pretence of talks, something which the aggressor proved unable to achieve with the aid of weapons are being brought about. It is perfectly obvious that this attempt is futile. And if all this means anything, it means only one thing--Beijing is demonstrating once again just how remote its ideas of equality and the norms of international law are from those adopted by the states and peoples as fundamental principles of their relations with one another.

And, of course, the point here is not only or not so much the ways in which Beijing is behaving at talks designed to seek a solution which suits both sides. What is even more important is the essence and meaning of the Chinese position and the hegemonic content of the notorious "eight points" which pose as the primary, essential condition for the normalization of relations, the demand that the SRV renounce its policy of independence and international solidarity.

This Chinese condition is couched in arrogant language alien to relations between sovereign states--the language of numerous demands and claims against Vietnam, ranging from the satisfaction of Chinese claims on a section of Vietnamese territory and the granting of "special rights" to persons of Chinese nationality living in the SRV to effective recognition that Beijing has the right to determine Vietnam's policy and norms of relations with the Soviet Union and with its neighbors--the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In short, adoption of the Chinese "eight points" would mean the end of the existence of an independent, socialist Vietnam and the subordination of the country to the Beijing leaders' expansionist aims and plans.

And so the SRV's general principled assessment of the Chinese demands was natural. "The talks in Hanoi failed to make headway through China's fault," NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, points out. "In order to achieve success at the talks and to normalize relations between the two countries, the Beijing leaders must abandon their aggressive schemes vis-a-vis the SRV and the policy of great-power chauvinism."

In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the Vietnamese delegation, aware that the Chinese approach to the talks could only exacerbate the situation, suggested that the proposals submitted by both sides at the talks be discussed in turn, point by point, so that they could be specifically compared and elements of consensus could be sought, despite all the profound differences dividing the platforms of the participants in the talks. But even this did not suit the Beijing representatives who, in order to exert pressure, slammed the door, declaring that the talks in Hanoi were over.

But what facts characterized the Chinese position outside the conference room? It must be stated that these facts bear no resemblance to a desire to normalize Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

Via foreign journalists and visitors, Vietnam is reminded virtually every day by Beijing that the latter can "repeat the lesson"--that is, the military incursion. And not only are reminders being issued, but troops and combat equipment are being concentrated along the border, fortifications are being constructed and reconnaissance and subversive operations are being implemented.

Since ending the talks Beijing has not only intensified its hostile, fraudulent propaganda campaign against Socialist Vietnam, but has made it still more chauvinist and militarist. Beijing is currently receiving with ceremony a "delegation of heroes and leading figures in the defensive counterstrike (read: the aggressive invasion of the SRV) to protect the Chinese-Vietnam border." The Chinese People's Liberation Army GLAVPUR [expansion unknown, possibly misprint for GlaVpu--Main Political Directorate] has issued an order obliging all Chinese armed forces to develop a movement to "study the heroes and leading figures" of the attack on Vietnam. All Chinese, right down to the youngest schoolchildren, are being urged to follow their example.

At the same time, Chinese propaganda and diplomacy are attempting to provoke a deterioration in the relations between the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the SRV by slanderously and totally distorting the real state of affairs, they are depicting Vietnam as a threat to all Southeast Asian states and are forcing themselves forward as self-styled "defenders" of those countries, once again threatening the SRV with "punishment."

In response to these provocative actions the Vietnamese people and their party and government are saying that Vietnam cannot be intimidated and that it is capable of dealing a worthy rebuff to any aggression or provocation. After pointing out that China "intends to continue threatening Vietnam with war in order to achieve peace on the Chinese pattern", and noting that this tactic is similar to that which the Americans attempted to utilize against Vietnam, Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, stressed that Beijing "will be defeated in this venture just as the United States was defeated before it."

This is just, reasonable response to the Chinese threats and pressure. It is a reminder that the policy of expansion and hegemonism cannot lead to a solution of disputed issues between equal, sovereign states.

Only the path of equal negotiations and the elaboration of a mutually acceptable basis for agreement which rules out diktat and pressure, and the removal of the danger of further conflicts can lead to peace and stability which alone accord with the vital interests of the peoples of Vietnam and China and with cause of the peace and security of all peoples. It is this path which Socialist Vietnam is advocating.

In his report to the National Assembly session, Vo Nguyen Giap, SRV vice premier and minister of national defense, noted that the SRV firmly adheres to the policy line of resolving disputed issues through negotiation and is prepared to make every effort to insure that the Vietnamese-Chinese talks lead to real results. "The Chinese side," Vo Nguyen Giap stressed, "must now prove its good will in deeds."

This is a legitimate, constructive position. The world's peoples demand from Beijing's leaders a positive response and an honest and sincere attitude toward the talks whose outcome is so important for the prospects of peace and stability not only in Asia.

TASS CITES VNA REPORT ON PRC BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD051600 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 5, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese side in the recent time continued armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, it continued violating sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, aggravating tension in frontier areas.

From May 22 to 30 Chinese troops repeatedly intruded into the Vietnamese territory in many frontier points. Attempts were also made to send spies and saboteurs to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Settlements in the Cao Bang, Hatuyen, Lai Chau and Quang Ninh provinces were mortared and machinegunned from China's territory. Many Vietnamese civilians and frontier guards were wounded. Chinese ships violated territorial waters of Vietnam in the estuary of the Mong Cai River and also in the area of the islands of Chan and Bathlongvi.

Aggravating tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, says the VNA report, the Chinese side continues making rough attacks on Vietnam in order to cover up its criminal actions against the Vietnamese people and preparations for new military provocations.

CENTRAL PRESS REPORTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Brezhnev Award Ceremony Speech

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 June 1979 frontpages a text of 31 May Budapest award ceremony speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is virtually identical to the text carried by Budapest MTI in English published in the Hungary section of the 31 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Brezhnev 31 May Dinner Speech

LD051243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at 31 May Budapest dinner in his honor]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kadar!

Dear Hungarian friends!

Our delegation thanks Comrade Kadar for the warm, friendly words and for his high assessment of the significance of the visit.

These have been really unforgettable days, filled with great political content.

Our talks included many and diverse issues. We have every reason to say: Accord and real comradely mutual understanding prevailed between us on absolutely every issue.

And that is particularly noteworthy. There are no two countries in the world which are completely identical. Each has its unique features. Without taking these specific features into account it is impossible to develop healthy cooperation and resolve particular problems to our mutual satisfaction. An approach of attentiveness--in the fullest sense of the word--and good will toward each other's specific features has become the norm of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

Moreover, we treat the interests and concerns of our friends as our own and we meet them halfway. This allows us to define relations between socialist countries with the lofty word "fraternal."

Tomorrow Comrade Kadar and I will sign a joint statement. This document casts a clear light on how Soviet and Hungarian communists and our countries' peoples will act in the future, in mutual relations and in international affairs.

A new Soviet-Hungarian agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation will also be signed tomorrow. This is a necessary and useful agreement. Culture appears in its development as a message from the past to the present and from the present to the future. Aware of the great role of culture, we communists will always seek to develop close and lively relations between peoples in that sphere.

I propose a toast:

To the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples!

To further good cooperation between our socialist states!

To the health of our good friend Janos Kadar, outstanding leader of Hungarian communists, Leninist and internationalist!

I wish happiness and successes to you all, dear friends!

Kadar 31 May Dinner Speech

LD051251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at 31 May Budapest dinner in honor of Brezhnev]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev!

Dear Soviet Guests!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Government and the Hungarian people, who are building socialism, I cordially welcome, with sincere respect, our true friend Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the Soviet party and government delegation. I welcome all members of the delegation, our dear guests.

Thank you for accepting the invitation to visit our country. It is my profound conviction that this Budapest meeting and the talks, which reflected a complete identity of views, are a contribution to the all-round development of ties and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and to the further strengthening of the indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union are successfully building a socialist and communist society in close friendship, and in the international arena are fighting shoulder to shoulder for a really free, peaceful future without any oppression.

Dear Comrades! The Hungarian people are filled with joy to see the tremendous results achieved by the Soviet peoples in the course of fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the all-round development of society, in scientific and technical progress and in improving living standards. The Hungarian people, strengthening the nation's socialist unity, are working successfully on the implementation of the 11th MSZMP Congress resolutions and on building a developed socialist society.

Our friendship and cooperation are lasting and are developing tirelessly, since Hungary and the USSR are linked by multifaceted cooperation and mutual trust based on common revolutionary traditions, ideas and goals and on the identity of interests. We are completely convinced that the further strengthening and development of relations with the Soviet Union is in accordance with the Hungarian people's socialist goals and genuine national interests.

Dear comrades! The USSR and the Soviet people, as has always been the case throughout their history, are staunchly defending peace for mankind and serving as a reliable bulwark for revolutionary forces fighting for social progress throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

Tremendous personal services are contributed in this cause by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure in the Soviet Union and in international political life, outstanding fighter for peace and deeply respected genuine friend to the Hungarian people.

A significant role in resolving the vital problems of mankind belongs to unity and cooperation between socialist community countries. Cooperation between the countries united in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is in accordance with the aspiration that our peoples should be able to carry out socialist and communist building in peaceful conditions and that the peoples of Europe and the world should live and grow in peace. A great source of strength is provided by the fact that the Soviet Union's wise, well thought-out foreign policy and the coordinated international activity of the socialist countries which collaborate with it closely, defend peace, strengthen international security and the process of detente and enjoy the support of peoples throughout the world. Peace and progress have not only supporters, but also enemies. Monopolies with an interest in the arms race and reactionary forces do everything to retard and reverse the process of detente and social progress. And here the policy of the Chinese leadership is unfortunately playing increasingly vigorously into their hands--that adventurist, hegemonist, chauvinist policy which was transformed into aggression against Vietnam. The Hungarian people resolutely condemned that aggression. The growth of the forces of socialism, progress and peace cannot be halted.

The approaching successful completion of the Soviet American talks on SALT II fills peace-loving mankind with hope. The process of detente is served by new proposals jointly elaborated and approved at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest. We await a positive response to them from governments and responsible politicians and we will apply every effort to implement them.

Our talks have again shown that we place an identical assessment on the struggle of the international communist and workers movement for social progress and in defense of peace throughout the world. We feel solidarity with the struggle of fraternal parties and all progressive forces in capitalist countries against the dictatorship of monopoly capital and exploitation. We feel solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and democratic social transformations.

Dear Soviet comrades!

Friends!

On behalf of those present and on behalf of Hungarian communists and the entire Hungarian people, building socialism, we send fraternal greetings to the great Soviet people and wish them outstanding new successes in building a communist society, strengthening international peace and fulfilling their historic mission under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party.

I propose a toast to indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship, to our peoples' prosperity, to the health of our dear friend Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, head of the Soviet party and government delegation, and to the health of all members of the delegation and all our dear guests.

Joint USSR-Hungarian Statement

LD051331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 pp 1-2 LD

["Joint Statement on the Further Development of Fraternal Friendship and All-Round Cooperation Between the CPSU and the MSZMP and Between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] A party and government delegation of the USSR headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Hungary from 30 May through 1 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers.

The Soviet delegation was everywhere given a warm, friendly reception, which graphically demonstrated the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Soviet Union and Hungary and of the CPSU and the MSZMP and which reflected the profound mutual respect of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

The USSR party and government delegation had a cordial meeting with representatives of the Hungarian working class in the parliament building, where L.I. Brezhnev presented the collective of the Csepel metallurgical and machine-building combine with the Order of the October Revolution. The delegation viewed certain new construction projects in the Hungarian capital and familiarized itself with the life of the fraternal Hungarian people, who are building a developed socialist society.

Participating in the talks were:

--On the Soviet side: L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secreatry of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Dobrik, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Lvovskiy Obkom; and V.Y. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Hungary.

--On the Hungarian side: J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; R. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; A. Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; L. Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of Budapest MSZMP City Committee; F. Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister; and M. Szuros, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

Also participating in the talks were:

--On the Soviet side: L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.I. Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSY Central Committee department; N.V. Shishlin, leader of the consultants' group of a CPSU Central Committee department; and V.G. Makarov, senior assistant to the USSR foreign minister.

--On the Hungarian side: J. Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Department; L. Fodor, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department; and I. Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister.

The participants in the talks discussed the most important directions for the further development of Soviet-Hungarian relations and exchanged opinions on urgent problems of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension and of the world communist and workers movement.

Soviet communists and the Soviet people are sincerely pleased with the Hungarian working people's considerable successes in implementing the major tasks advanced by the 11th MSZMP Congress. The Soviet delegation showed profound interest in the MSZMP's creative elaboration of questions of building developed socialism: Strengthening the alliance of the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the intelligentsia; deepening the party's ties with the people; improving socialist democracy.

The contribution of Hungary and the MSZMP to the cause of asserting peace in Europe and throughout the world, to the consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and to the people's struggle for national and social liberation was noted with satisfaction. The CPSU and the Soviet people value highly the spirit of international comradeship and fraternity with which the attitude of Hungary's communists and working people toward the USSR is imbued.

Hungarian communists and Hungarian working people rate highly the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The Hungarian side noted with satisfaction that under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party the Soviet people have achieved historic results in building a communist society. The Soviet Union's experience in creating a new social system is of fundamental significance to world social progress. The Soviet Union's leading role in preserving peace throughout the world and in the peoples' struggle for social progress and national independence was emphasized. The Soviet Union and the CPSU are pursuing a consistent internationalist policy aimed at strengthening the unity of all revolutionary forces of the present day--the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement. The Hungarian people consider it a great honor to see the USSR as their friend and ally, on whose effective solidarity and comradely support they can count with confidence.

I.

The sides examined progress in realizing the principled accords reached during the visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation to the USSR in 1974, and which have undergone further development and concretization as the result of subsequent summit meetings. The delegations stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing successfully and dynamically, in full accordance with the 1967 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Hungary and with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress.

The firm foundation of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union and Hungary is the commonality of their social system, the unity of the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Life convincingly confirms the fruitfulness of the Soviet-Hungarian alliance, which guarantees the defense of the two countries' interests and serves to strengthen the cohesion and international influence of the socialist community and to consolidate peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The motive force behind the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and the Soviet and Hungarian peoples is the fraternal cohesion of the CPSU and the MSZMP. Regular summit meetings, constant working contacts and the broad exchange of experience enrich the activities of both parties and make it possible to find the optimum solutions to the tasks facing them. In the spirit of the relations of profound mutual respect, sincerity and complete trust that have evolved between the two parties, the CPSU and the MSZMP will promote in every way possible the further broadening of ties between party organizations at all levels and contacts and cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Hungarian National Assembly and the two countries' governments and state and public organizations.

An exchange of opinions took place on the main directions of long-term economic cooperation, between the USSR and Hungary. The delegations pointed out that the dynamic growth of commodity turnover, the development of production cooperation and the conclusion of long-term economic agreements are helping to resolve the national economic tasks facing the Soviet Union and Hungary. The realization of the principled accords reached at the recent meeting of the heads of the USSR and Hungarian governments will serve to deepen mutually advantageous economic ties.

The sides consider it necessary to improve joint planning activities and to develop production cooperation and specialization. The importance of the speediest completion of the drafting of the long-term program of production specialization and cooperation between the most important sectors of the USSR and Hungarian economies in the period up to 1990 was emphasized.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, which has been developing successfully now for 30 years, has been marked by significant achievements. The sides consider it an urgent task to increase the national economic efficiency of joint scientific work and to coordinate it more closely with the requirements of Soviet-Hungarian economic relations.

Having emphasized the importance of the fraternal countries' close cooperation in resolving major national economic problems, including in the fuel and raw materials sectors, the delegations stated that graphic examples of this are provided by the construction and commissioning of the "Soyuz" main gas pipeline and the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa high-voltage power line constructed within the framework of international cooperation among multi-thousand--strong collectives of CEMA countries' construction workers.

The Soviet Union and Hungary intend to continue making every possible contribution to developing and improving the activities of CEMA, whose 3-year experience convincingly confirms the tremendous advantages of pooling the efforts of the fraternal states in the economic, scientific and technical spheres. They will take energetic measures toward the realization of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and take an active part in implementing the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs. The Soviet Union and Hungary see the advancement of economic integration as an important reserve for the successful socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries.

The delegations devoted great attention to Soviet-Hungarian ideological cooperation and expressed the mutual desire actively to promote creative cooperation between ideological establishments and the mass news media in the Soviet Union and Hungary. During the visit a Soviet-Hungarian agreement was signed on cultural and scientific cooperation, opening up new opportunities for broadening and deepening ties in these spheres and for spiritually enriching both the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian friendship has become the business of the broadest public circles. They evaluated positively the activities of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship society and the Hungarian-Soviet friendship society, which are actively helping to draw the two fraternal peoples closer together.

II.

The USSR and Hungarian delegations held a thorough exchange of opinions on key problems of international life. The sides noted the topicality of the assessments of world development contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in November 1978. Alongside the considerable positive changes in Europe and the world, the forces of imperialism and reaction, seeking to bring back cold war times, are continuing to operate actively in the international arena. The NATO militarist circles are aiming at achieving military superiority over the socialist community countries, are inciting the arms race, and trying to undermine the foundations of the relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet Union and Hungary, together with their Warsaw Pact allies, will continue to do everything to insure that the detente process is strengthened and expanded and that it becomes all-embracing and irreversible.

The USSR and Hungary believe the taking of practical steps to strengthen trust among states and implement military detente in Europe to be an exceptionally important task. The socialist states' proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty among all participant states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against each other is aimed at this. The implementation of the proposals concerning prior notification of large troop movements, large-scale air exercises and naval exercises carried out near the territorial waters of the states which took part in the all-European conference in addition to the measures of trust presently being implemented in accordance with the Final Act would also be a useful step in the sphere of military detente and strengthening trust among states in Europe.

The major new initiative advanced by the socialist countries in Budapest at the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries regarding the convening of a conference at a political level with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada opens up broad opportunities for the businesslike examination of all these proposals and of possible proposals from other states leading to the reduction of military confrontation, the lessening of the concentration of armed forces and armaments and the reduction of their numbers, and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

The sides are convinced that the forthcoming conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the USSR and the United States will be of exceptionally important significance for the consolidation of international security in the world. Its implementation will be a major step forward on the path toward restricting the arms race.

The USSR and Hungary resolutely advocate progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist states' proposals create conditions for transferring these talks to the level of the practical elaboration of an agreement and it is now a question of the Western countries giving a constructive reply to these proposals.

In examining the state of affairs on the European Continent the sides again noted that the consistent and full implementation of the principles and accords of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki will serve the cause of further improving the situation on the continent and in the world as a whole. The forthcoming 1980 Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference is designed to play a positive part on this level. The Soviet Union and Hungary are prepared to make a constructive contribution to the successful holding of this meeting.

The speediest conclusion of an agreement on the basic principles of mutual relations between CEMA and the EEC would be a specific step in expanding equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

The delegations expressed themselves in favor of consolidating peace, good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans. They expressed the hope that the Balkan peoples would not allow this important region to become a hotbed of tension and complications as a result of the intrigues of forces hostile to detente and the cause of peace.

The USSR and Hungary stated their concern at the dangerous development of Near East events. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Arab countries which resolutely reject the separate anti-Arab treaty between Egypt and Israel concluded under U.S. auspices.

The sides stressed that China's hegemonistic, expansionist course aimed at undermining detente and creating new hotbeds of tension and unleashing military conflicts is a serious threat to peace and to the interests of all revolutionary and liberation forces of the present day.

The Soviet Union and Hungary reaffirm their international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people who have courageously repulsed Chinese aggression and, together with all peace-loving forces, firmly support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's constructive proposal aimed at establishing peace and strengthening security in Southeast Asia.

While giving a principled assessment of China's present foreign policy, the USSR and Hungary at the same time confirm their desire for friendship with the Chinese people and their readiness to maintain normal interstate relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The USSR and Hungary actively support the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for national independence and social progress. They noted the positive role of the nonalinement movement in this struggle and expressed the hope that the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana in September 1979 will make a new contribution to the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and to the struggle against the imperialist policy of oppression and diktat.

The sides expressed their determination to continue to render every assistance to the intensification of collaboration among the fraternal countries of the socialist community in their foreign policy which serves as a powerful motive force for the process of detente and normalization of the world political climate. They confirm their readiness to consistently implement measures to strengthen the Warsaw Pact--a reliable instrument of peace and international security.

III.

There was an exchange of opinions on a number of questions of the international communist and workers movement.

The sides noted that the role and influence of the present-day communist movement as an international force are growing. Very large-scale problems like the prevention of a thermonuclear war, the halting of the arms race, disarmament, and the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states irrespective of their social systems, the resistance to hegemonism, the liquidation of colonialism and racism, and other problems have become the focus of world politics primarily thanks to the enterprising and joint efforts of the communist and workers parties of both the socialist and capitalist countries.

The CPSU and Hungary treat with respect the creative quest of the fraternal parties developing the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the revolutionary transformation of society and the building of socialism and communism. Life confirms that this quest is fruitful when there is a consideration both of the general natural laws of the class struggle and of socialist transformations and also of each country's particular historical situation and specific national conditions.

The Soviet and Hungarian communists consistently advocate the development of comradely cooperation among all communist and workers parties on the basis of the universally accepted norms for mutual relations between them elaborated through bilateral contacts and at international meetings, including the 1976 Berlin conference.

Those taking part in the talks noted the growing role of the international solidarity of all fraternal parties and the need for the further galvanization of their joint actions and the consolidation of their cooperation and cohesiveness. The CPSU and the MSZMP have done, and will continue to do, everything necessary for this.

The Soviet and Hungarian sides are deeply satisfied at the results of the talks which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding and unity of views of the CPSU and MSZMP and USSR and Hungary. The confidence was expressed that the official friendly visit to Hungary by the Soviet Union's party and government delegation would serve the cause of further intensifying the international fraternity and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and would be a new contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, invited a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Budapest, 1 June 1979.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Brezhnev Thanks From Aircraft

LD051025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

On leaving Hungary the Soviet party and government delegation once again expresses to you, dear comrades, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and to all the Hungarian people heartfelt gratitude for the cordial and fraternal reception. The results of the visit evoke a sense of profound satisfaction. Together we have taken yet another big step along the path of steadily strengthening the friendship between our parties, countries and peoples and deepening comprehensive Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

May our fraternal alliance continue to grow stronger and develop for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, the socialist community and the cause of peace throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev. From onboard his aircraft.

POPE DISCUSSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS IN CZESTOCHOWA

LD061124 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, now on a tour of Poland, arrives in the city of Krakow today. He was a bishop in the city before being elected head of the Catholic Church last year. The pope has already been to a number of religious centers in Poland. In Czestochowa yesterday he addressed the Polish bishops. He spoke about the relationship between the church and the state. The trip to Poland is the first visit by a pope to a socialist country.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION STUDIES IDEOLOGY, PROPAGANDA IN USSR

LD051437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Romanian CP [RCP] a delegation of RCP workers headed by I. Matei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Propaganda Section, was in the Soviet Union 23-30 May. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in matters of ideological-political and cultural-educational work.

The Romanian comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Leningradskiy Obkom, the Domodedovo Gorkom, Moscow's Pervomayskiy Raykom and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and visited enterprises and palaces of culture in the capital and in Leningrad.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom it had friendly talks in which Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and I. Mielciciu, minister-counsellor at the Romanian Embassy to the USSR, took part.

SFRY'S UBIPARIP LAUDS ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL TIES WITH USSR

LD172302 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, writes in today's SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on the fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Regular meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, play an especially important role in the successful development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the interview states. These meetings give powerful impetus not only to the fruitful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but also to further consolidation of friendship between our peoples. Gojko Ubiparip pays great attention to the trade and economic relations between the two countries. Every 5 years, trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union doubles; this shows that their economic cooperation is fruitful. In 1976-1980, the volume of trade will increase almost 2.5 times and will be worth over $14 billion. Since the beginning of the present 5-year period, the value of their trade amounted to $9 billion.

It is difficult to find a sector in which Yugoslavia is not cooperating with the Soviet Union, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council notes in his interview with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Contacts are developing in the machine building industry, building trade, light industry and agriculture. The important thing is that this quantitative increase in trade is accompanied by qualitative changes. In this 5-year period, specialization and cooperation in industrial production will increase five times. A good example of mutually beneficial contacts in this respect is the cooperation in the automobile industry. Gojko Ubiparip then says that products that the two countries did not formerly export are now included in the trade. Recently, for instance, a pipeline has been put into operation to carry natural gas from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia, while Yugoslavia will deliver 600,000 tons of bauxite each year to Soviet enterprises.

We attribute great importance to the development of scientific-technical links between the two countries, Comrade Ubiparip emphasized. Noting that good results have been achieved in Yugoslav-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Gojko Ubiparip at the same time emphasized that great possibilities still exist for further expanding mutually beneficial contacts in various fields. I would like to emphasize that the development and strengthening of Yugoslav-Soviet relations is not only important to the peoples of our two countries, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said in his interview with SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. These relations are of much greater importance because good relations between the two countries make a positive contribution to the struggle for peace, active and peaceful coexistence and to the cause of consolidating social progress and socialism.

RESULTS OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS EXAMINED

Final Returns In

LD050950 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rome, June 5, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Malyshev, reports: Italy's Ministry of the Interior this morning announced the final returns to the parliamentary elections held in the country ahead of schedule. The Italian Communist Party reaffirmed its strength. In the elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the Italian Communist Party polled over eleven million votes and got 201 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In the Senate elections, the Communist Party polled 31.5 per cent of the votes and now has 109 seats there. Thus, the communists still are the second biggest political party of Italy and will continue to play an important part in the life of the state.

The biggest bourgeois party, the Christian Democrats, failed to achieve the success expected by its leaders. In the Senate elections, the Christian Democratic Party lost 0.6 per cent of the votes and will have 138 seats.

According to local commentators, the set-back of the Christian Democratic Party shows that the electorate is dissatisfied with the actions of the party and its governments, which failed to overcome the economic crisis and to put an end to rampant terrorism. The electoral campaign of the Christian Democratic Party, built on anti-communist slogans, the stubborn refusal by the Christian Democratic Party of the Communist Party proposal to set up a firm and authoritative government with the participation of all democratic parties, including the Italian Communist Party, had no success.

The Socialist Party retained its position. In the Senate elections, they polled 10.4 per cent and in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies--9.8 per cent of the total. The neo-fascists from the MSI-DN (Italian Social Movement-National Right-Wing Forces) party sustained another defeat in the elections. They lost almost one per cent of the votes compared with the preceding elections.

It is said here, that the election returns show that the vote did not produce any sharp changes in the deployment of political forces. The principal parties retained their positions, on the whole. The Italian Communist Party consolidated the positions gained and reaffirmed its function as decisive force of the working class, the mass of the people and Italian democracy, said Enrico Berlinguer, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, analyzing the election returns.

The attempts to restore unchecked domination of the Christian Democrats in the country failed, the newspaper UNITA says today. The Italian Communist Party, the newspaper UNITA remarks, still is a major political force of Italy without which it is impossible to administer the country and to strive for its regeneration.

Conservative Hopes Dashed

LD051446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Valeriy Prostakov reports from Rome:

The hopes which Italy's conservative forces were pinning on the early parliamentary elections were not fulfilled. The cherished target of 40 percent of the votes towards which the Christian Democratic Party, the country's main ruling party, was striving, turned out to be unattainable. The party was not even able to keep all those who voted for it in the last elections in 1976. All this assumes even greater political significance if one takes into account the cruel propaganda blow that the Christian Democrats dealt the Communist Party, their major and in effect only opponent, before the elections. They used every means to discredit the communists. [words indistinct] falsification of their policies and blatant slander. But those of the electorate whom they managed to tear away from the Communist Party did not give their vote to the Christian Democrats, the rightwing or the extreme leftwing parties.

The Italian Social Movement was taught another big lesson. The rightwing National Democratic Party as well as the so-called New Left suffered a defeat. The Socialist Party also, which adopted a contradictory and ambiguous stand and which permitted itself some hostile attacks on the communists, was not able to increase its votes.

The results of the elections have reaffirmed the inviolable links between the Italian Communist Party and the working class, the country's working people, who provided it with more than 30 percent of the votes. It lost only those few odd fellow-travelers from the bourgeoisie who have now joined the small ranks of the electorate voting for the Social Democrats and the Republicans.

A section of the young electorate who lacked any firm convictions cast their votes for the obstructive Radical Party. The political weight of these parties is so insignificant, however, that they are in no position to play an independent role either in the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies.

PCI Issues Document

ID052238 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 5 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Rome, June 5, TASS--The leadership of the Italian Communist Party held a meeting here. It discussed specifically the results of the June 3-4 pre-term parliamentary elections. The Italian communists, says the document adopted by the leadership, are convinced that to resolve the crisis in Italy it is necessary to form a government of democratic unity with the participation of two parties expressing the interests of the workers' movement--the Communists and Socialists. Despite fierce attacks against the Italian Communist Party, the document stresses, conservative elements failed in their attempts to change radically the balance of forces, to strike a blow at the workers and the working masses and to push rightward the axis of the country's political development.

USSR NOT INDIFFERENT TO VIOLATIONS OF FOUR-POWER PACT

ID051055 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 3 Jun 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Seven years ago, on 3 June 1972, the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin came into force. It was signed in September 1971 by representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France.

It was registered at the United Nations and thus recorded as an important document for improving the political climate in central Europe.

The quadripartite agreement says that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and is not to be governed by it. This is the fundamental condition which must be observed by both states and international organizations. But Bonn has obviously decided to disregard this in preparing for the elections to the European Parliament. The legislators on the Rhine did not worry about definitions in drafting the law of the elections to the European Parliament. The regulations they drew up do not present West Berlin as a city with a special status, but as a federal state. And that is how they wrote it: The law provides in the state of Berlin." The authors of this law trampled on the quadripartite agreement. Every condition is violated; every definition is a flagrant deviation from the status of West Berlin.

What conclusion do we draw when we turn to the facts? The European Parliament is intended--and this is how the West European politicians see it--to be a huge stride along the path toward the political integration of Western Europe. The adherents of this idea are saying today that the foremost task of the European Parliament is to adopt a European constitution. The ultimate objective of integration is to create a political alliance with supranational bodies. It is axiomatic that Berlin cannot be subordinate to these bodies. But this is the very objective of those Europeans who plan the inclusion of West Berlin in the political and state integration.

The violators of the quadripartite agreement are trying to justify their actions with various pseudo-arguments. The most frequent of these is the Treaty of Rome on the formation of the European Economic Community, which allegedly also encompassed West Berlin from the outset and which, so to say, determines that the city belongs to the Community. At a time before the conclusion of the quadripartite agreement the Rome Treaty was extended to West Berlin, although this was illegal and in contradiction to the status of the city. The Soviet Union has never recognized the legality of this step.

One must also listen to assertions that the West takes into account the special situation of Berlin and therefore the West Berlin deputies will not be elected by the inhabitants but will be delegated by the Berlin House of Representatives. But does this change the facts in any way? No, it doesn't. The West Berlin representatives are to be included as deputies of the FRG in the delegation at the European Parliament. This is inadmissable from the standpoint of the quadripartite agreement, no matter what clauses surround it.

The quadripartite agreement on West Berlin is an important international document, thanks to which it has been possible to remove the former tension around the city and to contribute to the consolidation of detente. The importance of this document is that it reflects the exact balance of the parties' interests. The inclusion of this city in the integration of Western Europe would represent an attempt to disturb this balance and to revise the conditions laid down in the agreement. The Soviet Union has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Western powers to the illegal actions for the inclusion of the city in the integration of Western Europe, but these warnings were heeded neither in Washington, London, Paris nor Bonn. As a participant in the quadripartite agreement, the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to violations of it. It will see itself compelled to take measures to guarantee its interests and to guarantee the normal functioning of the agreement. The inclusion of West Berlin in the elections to the European Parliament decided upon by the EEC is a step that runs counter to the interests of detente.

CDU-CSU 'GLOBAL REVANCHISM' IN EUROPARLIAMENT ELECTION HIT

LD060212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the Common Market countries the election campaign for the European Parliament has ended. The elections will be held 7-10 June. The elections to the Eruopean Parliament cannot be considered outside the context of the Helsinki agreements, which affect all of Europe and define the norms of peaceful coexistence for the entire continent. It is for this reason that Soviet public opinion directs earnest attention to attempts by certain political forces in Western Europe to act contrary to the interests of European detente. This particularly concerns the growing activities of the revanchist and militarist circles of the FRG.

At an election meeting for the Eruopean Parliament in Hanover, the head of the CDU-CSU opposition, Helmut Kohl, for instance, declared: The future United States of Europe will embrace not only Paris, Bonn and Rome--we also feel that Eisenach, Koenigsberg, Warsaw, Prague and Budapest belong to our Europe as well. This statement is surely nothing but a deliberate provocation against detente--a kind of thesis of global revanchism. It makes unconcealed territorial claims and is an equally unconcealed attempt to present the revanchist airms of the CDU-CSU as a kind of European task.

Kohl and his ilk deliberately distort reality. For as events have shown, they hitch their political chances not to the deepening of detente and good neighborly relations between the peoples, but to a course toward confrontation, distrust and the arms race. This (?course) is shortsighted and dangerous. How can this nationalist strategy of the CDU-CSU be acceptable to millions of Frenchmen or Italians? Yet Herr Kohl is claiming to speak in the name of all Europeans.

Our attention must also be drawn to something else. What, in view of this is the value of the repeated assurances of the CDU-CSU leaders that, if they were to assume office in Bonn, they would observe the FRG's treaties with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries? This question is even more significant in light of the fact that the CDU-CSU are the only European bourgeois parties that still have not recognized the result sof the all-European conference. Their present intentions do not differ fundamentally from the slogans of various revanchist andneo-nazi organizations who call for the restoration of Eruope to the prewar boundaries. Europe is for us the same goal as is Silesia and the whole of Germany, declared one of the leaders of the West German regional associations--incidentally a CDU lower house deputy--Hupka.

The refusal of the leading CDU-CSU politicians to abandon the role or wreckers of detente and cooperation in Europe is the reason why most citizens of the Federal Republic have, for the past 10 years, rejected their political line. But this does not stop the politicians of yesterday and the Christian Democratic leaders on the banks of the Rhine from trying to foist on the FRG's partners in the EEC and NATO their nationalist concept derived during the cold war period. This causes justified disquiet among broad circles of progressive public opinion and among the sensible politicians and statesmen in Western Europe. This is all the more important since the European Parliament may develop into a significant component within the context of the emergence of a military alliance with a supranational mechanism that, according to all indications, will under the pressure of rightwing politicians transform itself into a branch of NATO.

In this way the political atmosphere is poisoned and the principles of peaceful co-existence in Europe are undermined: on the one hand, by heating up the arms race in the NATO countries, by developing a military psychosis and by disseminating mendacious reports of a Soviet threat; and, on the other, by the revanchist campaign of the CDU-CSU, two parties who lay claim to the leadership of the rightwing conservative force in the future European Parliament.

GREEK DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION ALARMED AT EEC ENTRY

LD050841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy report: "Greece--The 10th EEC Member"]

[Text] Athens--The ceremony of signing the treaty on Greece's entry into the Common Market has been held in the Greek capital.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and prime ministers and foreign ministers of the EEC countries took part in it, having come to Athens specially for this purpose. The treaty was signed on the Greek side by Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Y. Rallis.

The talks lasting nearly 2 years between Greece and the EEC on Greece joining this organization--talks which involved hard bargining--have thus come to an end. The treaty is to enter into force on 1 January 1981, after it has been ratified by the parliaments of the Community countries. Regarding entry into the Common Market as one of the main aims of its present policy, the Greek Government asserts that "the fate of the nation" and the solution of all acute national problems depends on this step.

But despite such reassurances, Greece's imminent merger with amalgamated Europe is being sharply criticized by almost all the democratic opposition parties and is causing serious anxiety among broad strata of the public, including representatives of the petty and middle bourgeoisie. It is easy to understand this anxiety if you turn to just a few facts characterizing the present state of the country's economy.

The main reason for the rise in the cost of living, the local press stresses, is the unequal trade with the Common Market countries. By building up the flow of their commodities into Greece, the monopolies and governments of the countries of the Nine are erecting additional barriers in the path of Greek output.

Greece's unequal ties with its main Western partners are aggravating the already complex position of the Greek economy. In recent years private capital investment in industry has been sharply reduced. The situation in agriculture, the volume of which in 1978 was reduced by almost 1.5, is becoming increasingly complex. The cost of living and inflation are growing rapidly.

In this connection even politicians fighting for Greece's admission to the Common Market are obliged to admit that after the merger the country will have to overcome a "powerful shock." The liberal bourgeois newspaper TO VIMA compares Greece's forthcoming entry into the EEC with the attempts of a late-coming passenger to jump onto an express train as it gathers speed.

The fears of the working people and the petty and middle bourgeoisie are further aggravated by the fact that even now the Common Market is seeking to obtain onesided advantages in future relations with its new partner. This is borne out in particular by the terms upon which Greece is joining the Common Market, enshrined in the treaty just signed.

The political consequences of Greece's joining the Common Market are being assessed here with no less trepidation. As noted in a statement by the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, which decided to boycott the treaty-signing in Athens, the country's entry into the EEC will lead to further subordination of its national interests to the interests of the Western monopolies and to the establishment of new forms of the country's dependence, and the limitation of its national sovereignty. The Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party takes a similar stand.

CPSU GREETS NINTH PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD051017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 1 LD

[CPSU Central Committee letter to Ninth Portuguese Communist Party Congress]

[Text] To the Ninth Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, the delegates to the Ninth PCP Congress, and all Portuguese communists fraternal combat greetings from the communists of the land of the soviets and it wishes the congress successful work. The Soviet communists are following with profound sympathy the Portuguese working people's persistent struggle in defense of the major social gains achieved during the revolutionary movement in 1974-1975. This struggle is headed by the PCP, which has earned deserved authority in its own country and abroad. Acting as a responsible, truly patriotic force, the PCP is persistently seeking the unification of all the country's democratic forces, advancing a constructive platform which, if implemented, could insure the solution of the problems facing the country in the interests of the broad working masses.

The PCP at the same time acts as a party of consistent internationalists, makes a fitting contribution to the consolidation of solidarity with the forces of peace, freedom and progress, exposes the intrigues of aggressive circles and their accomplices, actively advocates the relaxation of international tension and friendship between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples, and brings the Portuguese people the truth about real socialism.

The communists' internationalist positions have particularly great significance at this time when the reactionary forces of imperialism and the present Beijing leaders who are alining themselves with them in their expansionist actions have become more active. The Soviet communists confirm their feelings of inviolable friendship and militant proletarian solidarity with the PCP and wish it great successes in the struggle for the interests of the working people and for a democratic and independent Portugal.

Long live the PCP!

May the fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PCP strengthen and expand!

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

AS-SADAT'S ARMS DEAL WITH BEIJING REPORTED

LD052102 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 5, TASS--In his speech made today in Ismailia and broadcast by the Cairo radio, As-Sadat said that his country signed an agreement with Beijing on Chinese arms deliveries to Egypt. After the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal Egypt, far from cutting its military expenditure, has stepped up its arms build-up with the active support of the USA. This policy is in keeping with the role of a gendarme which As-Sadat promised to take over in the region after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran. China, which repeatedly declared its support for the just struggle of Arab peoples against Israel's annexationist policy, is actually teaming up with those forces which support the anti-Arab policy of the Egyptian regime condemned by the majority of Arab countries for its betrayal of Arab interests.

BREZHNEV, HUSAYN EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD312148 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 31, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to King Husayn ibn Talal of the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom containing congratulations and best of wishes to the friendly Jordanian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses the conviction that the good relations, which have developed between the two countries would go on developing successfully for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Jordan, in the interests of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply telegram King Husayn of Jordan expressed profound gratitude on behalf of the government and people of Jordan for the congratulations and conveyed wishes of prosperity to the Soviet people.

TASS CITES LIBYAN-SFRY JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MIDEAST

LD071704 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 4, TASS--Establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is impossible without a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, it is pointed out in the joint communique published here on the results of the negotiations between Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the Libyan revolution. Josip Broz Tito paid an official three-day visit to Libya.

ALGERIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD050945 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--The official friendly visit to the USSR of the delegation of the leadership of the General Federation of Algerian Working People, which stayed here from May 31st at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, ended today. The delegation familiarised itself with the work of trade unions, visited industrial enterprises and farms, travelled to the ancient Russian towns of Vladimir and [name indistinct]. The leaders of the Algerian trade unions laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. Negotiations were held on the further development of Soviet-Algerian trade-union relations and cooperation.

PROGRAM OF NEW MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

LD052326 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[From the "Window On the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Ivanov]

[Text] The program of the new Mauritanian Government has been published in Nouakchott. The government is headed by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. The basic aim of the government, as the program states, is to realize a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara issue.

The program said that the Mauritanian Government intends to hold talks with the POLISARIO to find ways and means that can lead to the realization of self-determination for the Saharan people.

Furthermore, the Mauritanian Government expressed the hope that diplomatic relations which were broken off, as already known, at the end of 1975, can be restored. These positive aspects in the program of the new Mauritanian Government give rise to full satisfaction in the broad public circles in Arab countries. Their realization will help bring about a settlement of the Western Sahara issue and will contribute to the unification of Arab ranks. This, undoubtedly, is in harmony with the interests of the current Arab struggle, in which the intrigues of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces have increased.

MAURITANIA TO SEEK TALKS WITH POLISARIO FRONT

LD051204 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, June 5, TASS--One of the main tasks of the new Government of Mauritania is to solve the Sahara problem in a peaceful way, Mauritania's Prime Minister Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, said in Nouakchott. He announced the intention of his government to hold negotiations with the POLISARIO Front to seek the ways and means of ensuring the right to self-determination for the Sahara people.

The prime minister expressed the hope for restoration of Mauritania's diplomatic relations with Algeria that were disrupted in 1976 after the division of the former Spanish Sahara between Maurtania and Morocco.

SMITH HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR MOZAMBIQUE RAID

LD051000 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Rhodesia has crossed into the territory of Mozambique and bombed the neighboring province of Tete under the old Ian Smith pretext of pursuing the National Liberation Front forces. Here is a commentary by our observer: He writes: To begin with, the Rhodesian Armed Forces have been after the refugee camps in Mozambique's Tete Province and casualties among the civilian population have been reported as a result of that armed intrusion, which has been heavily supported by the Rhodesian Air Force. Both the act itself and the pretext haven't changed much since the advent to power of the so-called black rule. It is therefore significant that the intrusion into Mozambique has been effected already on the first day of Muzorewa's official office [as heard] which in fact hasn't changed much either. The key posts in the Muzorewa government are held by the white racists.

Mozambique had been constantly attacked by the racist Rhodesia in the past months when Ian Smith was in power. Then everything was clear: the white racists were trying to eliminate the black resistance to the regime. Now we have a black--or at least so it is called--a black government allegedly elected by and for the black people bombing the black refugee camps. This fact alone speaks for itself. Besides, be it the black refugee camps of the black resistance bases, either of the two reflect fairly clearly the real feelings of the indigenous population towards the country's first West-sponsored, one-man, one-vote elections of the new government which significantly included the familiar name, Ian Smith, writes our observer in conclusion.

GHANIAN GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN IN MILITARY COUP

LD051000 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cotonou, June 5, TASS--Ghana's former government, headed by General F. Akuffo, was replaced as a result of a military coup, says a communique broadcast by Accra Radio on behalf of a group of junior officers. The forces, siding with those officers, the communique says, now control the situation in the country.

The chief of Ghana's defence staff Hamidu, speaking on the radio, said that the rebels had seized army headquarters. He asked the troops loyal to the former government to lay down arms in order to avoid bloodshed, to return to their barracks and cooperate with the revolution.

The communique proclaims a curfew in Accra, the capital of Ghana, and also says that the general elections will be held according to schedule on June 18.

DIAZ-LED CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

LD051545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] a group of Cuban party workers headed by M. Diaz, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the PCC Central Committee Administrative and Financial Section [as published], was in the Soviet Union from 23 through 30 May.

During their stay in our country the Cuban comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU's party work and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and at Minsk and Brest party organizations.

Our Cuban friends were received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom they had warm, friendly talks in which G.S. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs, took part. S. Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

U.S. ACCUSED OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

LD052018 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, June 5, TASS--U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Nicaraguan people was [few words indistinct] "group of twelve", an influential organization of the opposition forces of Nicaragua.

In a letter addressed to Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador in the United Nations, and Congressmen Edward Kennedy and Thomas Harkins, this organization demanded that Washington should immediately stop its interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and renounce military aid to the Somoza regime. The document of the "group of twelve" points out, specifically, that U.S. military transport planes of the "Hercules" type are being used to deliver arms and ammunition of the anti-popular dictatorship. They have already made several flights between the Pentagon's Howard Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone and the towns of Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

According to reports from Nicaragua, a general strike against the Somoza dictatorship, which began on Monday, is continuing in this Central American state. The scope of military operations carried on by the Sandino National Liberation Front against the government troops is growing.

The strike, taking part in which are all the opposition forces, and [few words indistinct] military actions practically paralyzed the Nicaraguan capital today. All the industrial enterprises and shops have been closed in Managua. The urban transport services have come to a standstill; no taxis are available. Barricades have been thrown up in the streets. Units of the Sandino National Liberation Front are firing at national guard positions near the "bunker", concrete residence of the dictator. Red-and-black flags of the Sandino National Liberation Front are flying over many buildings of the city.

BELORUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS MINISTER REPLACED

LD041127 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the Belorussian minister of the construction materials industry: The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees: 1. That Comrade Mikhail Petrovich Tarasov be released from his duties as Belorussian SSR minister of the construction materials industry in connection with his retirement. 2. That Comrade Viktor Leontyevich Bildyukevich be appointed Belorussian SSR minister of the construction materials industry.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Minsk City, 18 May 1979.

INFLUENCE OF TRADE UNION IN GEORGIAN ENTERPRISE NOTED

LD050840 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, June 5, TASS--At the request of the trade union committee of the local industry complex in Chiatura, the centre of Georgia's manganese industry, the management suspended work in the ceramics workshop. Violations of safety arrangements led to a higher level of air pollution. The workshop was closed for 20 days for reconstruction. Though the cost to the enterprise is over 30 thousand roubles, the workers get their full wages during this period. The trade union organisation of the complex invoked the right envisaged by legislation on the protection of labour at the point of production, the TASS correspondent was told by Igor Vadov, the chief technical inspector of the Trades Union Council of Georgia, a Soviet Transcaucasian republic. Such control on the republic, just as anywhere else in the USSR, is of a mass nature. At factories and mills, the trade union committees have controllers, elected from amidst workers and employees, who supplement the activity of labour protection commissions. Their work is directed by technical inspections set up at all the republican trade union committees for the 24 branches of industry. No new or reconstructed enterprise can begin operating without their permission. The technical inspectors have the right to fine managers of an enterprise for violation of labour protection rules and in special cases, if there was an injury, to raise the question of instituting judicial proceedings against them.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM--Measures to increase the role of the republic's school Komsomol organizations in the communist education of pupils at general education schools and to prepare them for jobs were on the agenda of a Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee plenum held on 25 May. Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, delivered a report. It was noted that every fourth member of the Kazakh Komsomol was a pupil. Thousands of school Komsomol organizations take an active part in the ideo-political, labor and moral education of pupils. More attention has been paid recently to propaganda among pupils of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people, education on the example of Lenin's life and activity. More than 300,000 pupils in the republic receive labor, ideological, moral and physical training each year in pupils' production brigades and labor detachments. Some Komsomol committees still insufficiently control the activity of school Komsomol organizations and inadequately deal with the problem of selecting, educating and distributing Komsomol cadres working among young pioneers and pupils. A decision was adopted aimed at the further improving work performed by school Komsomol organizations. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5 JUNE

LD060244 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The harvesting of early potatoes has begun in Georgia. This year it is expected that a record crop of over 80,000 tons of potatoes will be harvested in the republic. (0100 GMT)

The mass picking of fruit and vegetables began in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR today. The haymaking season has opened in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Hay is being grown on about 250,000 hectares in Belgorodskaya Oblast, which is considerably more than last year. (0500 GMT)

The farmers in Pavlodarskaya Oblast completed the sowing of grain in only 14 days. Their work was complicated by a late spring and heavy rainfalls, but in spite of these difficulties they proceeded punctually and in an organized manner. The farmers of Kharkovskaya Oblast have completed the thinning of sugar beets on 144,000 hectares and are now engaged in the secondary application of mineral fertilizers. Almost 1,000 mechanized units are engaged in this task. The oblast's farmers expect to produce between 400 and 500 quintals of beets per hectare. (0700 GMT)

According to recent estimates, more than 15 million tons of hay--a record amount--and some 3 million tons of haylage will be produced in Kazakhstan. The procurement of fodder in Dzhambulskaya Oblast is fully mechanized. Three or four cuttings of lucerne will be carried out the irrigated lands. Perennial grasses are being procured in Kiyevskaya Oblast, and similar work is underway in Kirgizia. (1200 GMT)

CSA REPORTS SOWING NEARING COMPLETION IN RSFSR

LD052240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The sowing season is ending on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR. The republican Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 4 June crops had been sown on 86.5 million hectares; only 6 percent of the spring sowing area remains to be sown. Farmers are now sowing buckwheat and millet and ending work on soybean plantations. In the oblasts of the North-West and Volga-Vyatka regions, sowing of flax continues. Planting of vegetables in underway on floodlands now that high water has subsided.

Primary attention is now being paid to the cultivation of crops. In southern regions field machinery is working around the clock on irrigated lands and additional pumping stations are being constructed. Shoots on sugar beets have formed on almost the total area and interrow cultivation of this crop is being carried out. Haycutting is in progress in many oblasts.

ARMENIAN CSA REPORTS SOWING STATISTICS

LD060156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] According to statistics provided by the Armenian CSA, the republic has overfulfilled its plans for the sowing of grains and pulses. Summer crops have been sown on 170,000 hectares. The work was carried out in a short period of time and with a high level of efficiency.

USSR LAUNCHES MOLNIYA-3 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

LD060842 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--A communications satellite Molniya-3 with on-board relaying apparatus ensuring the operation of the system in the centimetre waveband was launched in the Soviet Union to ensure the functioning of the long-distance telephone-and-telegraph radiocommunication system and the telecasting of the programmes of the USSR Central Television to the stations of the Orbita network, and international cooperation. The satellite was put into an orbit with an apogee of 40,769 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 473 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. The satellite's orbital period is 12 hours 15 minutes, and orbital inclination is 62.5 degrees.

'FESTIVE ATMOSPHERE' MARKS 100 DAYS IN SPACE FOR COSMONAUTS

LD051334 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre: No special event is envisaged for today by the schedule of the flight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, but a festive atmosphere marked the communication exchanges between the ground and the space complex. The cosmonauts have completed 100 days of the flight. This is the second space crew in the history of cosmonauts to exceed the 100-day stay in space. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov who made the 140-day orbital flight were the first to congratulate Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin and to convey to them wishes to good health and success in work. It is not only congratulatory messages but also business messages that were sent today into space. Representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Geology, the Oil Industry, Forestry working in the Flight Control Centre under the program of exploration of natural resources reported that the observations and photography from board the Salyut-6 bring good results. For medics, a cosmonaut who has worked for over two months outside earth is a person who got adjusted to weightlessness conditions. The lack of gravity does not hamper him, it brings the feeling of complete physical freedom and lightness in movements.

"We are greatly impressed by the high capability for work and steadiness of the spirit of the crew," said the head of medical sustaining of the expedition Anatoliy Yegorov. "Together with flight controlling specialists, we, certainly, are doing everything to ensure that in their free time the cosmonauts should not feel separated from the earth, from home. Regular talks with friends, conversation over the television with their families, music programs help the cosmonauts remain in a good mood."

BRIEFS

SATELLITE LINKS TO FAR EAST--An accelerated reception of the central newspapers via a Raduga radio communications satellite and an earth-based Orbita station has been carried out in Khabarovsk. The results of the tests have exceeded all expectations. To receive one strip [polosa] of material takes just 3 minutes. Eleven central newspapers are now printed in Khabarovsk, which are received via space communications. In the Far East readers get the papers on the day they are issued. If one takes into consideration the time zone difference, the kray's inhabitants receive the Moscow newspapers 7 hours earlier than those who live in the capital. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD]